

**WHAT IS CLAIMED:**

Claim 1. A prosthetic repair device comprising a nonabsorbable material, a first absorbable material having a first absorption rate, and a second absorbable material having a faster absorption rate than the first absorption rate.

Claim 2. The prosthetic repair device of claim 1, further comprising one or more additional nonabsorbable material.

Claim 3. The prosthetic repair device of claim 1, further comprising one or more additional first or second absorbable material.

Claim 4. The prosthetic repair device of claim 1, wherein the first absorbable material has a first side and a second side, and the nonabsorbable material has a first side and second side, where the second side of the nonabsorbable material is proximate to the first side of the first absorbable material and the second absorbable material is proximate to the second side of the first absorbable material.

Claim 5. The prosthetic repair device of claim 4, wherein the nonabsorbable material is selected from the group consisting of polyolefins, polyesters, fluoropolymers, polyamides and combinations thereof; the first absorbable material is selected from the group consisting of polydioxanone, polymers or copolymers of organic hydroxyester, polyglycolide, polylactide, polyhydroxy butyric acid, polycaprolactone, polytrimethylene carbonate and polyvinyl alcohol; and the second absorbable material is selected from the group consisting of oxidized regenerated cellulose, gelatin films, and

polymers or copolymers of organic hydroxyesters, polyglycolide, polylactide, polydioxanone, polyhydroxy butyric acid, polycaprolactone, polytrimethylene carbonate and polyvinyl alcohol.

5            Claim 6.        The prosthetic repair device of claim 4, further comprising a second sheet of the first absorbable material that is proximate to the first side of the nonabsorbable material.

10           Claim 7.        The prosthetic repair device of claim 4, wherein the first absorbable has a melting point that is lower than the melting points of the nonabsorbable material and the second absorbable material, wherein the first absorbable material joins the nonabsorbable material to the second absorbable material.

15           Claim 8.        The prosthetic repair device of claim 4, wherein the nonabsorbable material is a polypropylene mesh, the first absorbable material is a polydioxanone film and the second absorbable material is an oxidized regenerated cellulose fabric.

20           Claim 9.        A prosthetic repair device comprising (i) a nonabsorbable porous material that is encapsulated with a first absorbable component, and (ii) a second absorbable material having a faster absorption rate than the first absorbable component.

25           Claim 10.       The prosthetic repair device of claim 9, wherein the second absorbable material is proximate to the encapsulated nonabsorbable material.

Claim 11. The prosthetic repair device of claim 9, wherein the first absorbable component is polydioxanone and the prosthetic repair device exhibits a hold time of at least 5 minutes.

5 Claim 12. The prosthetic repair device of claim 9, wherein the nonabsorbable porous material is a polyethylene, polypropylene, polyester, fluoropolymer or polyamide mesh encapsulated in a first absorbable component selected from the group consisting of polydioxanone, polylactide, polyglycolide, and copolymer of caprolactone.

10 Claim 13. The prosthetic repair device of claim 12, wherein the second absorbable material is oxidized regenerated cellulose.

15 Claim 14. The prosthetic repair device of claim 9, further comprising one or more therapeutic agent selected from the group consisting of antimicrobial agents; anti-inflammatory agents, anesthetic agents, anti-proliferatives, growth factors, scar treatment agents, angio-genesis promoting agents, pro-coagulation factors, anti-coagulation factors, chemotactic agents, agents to promote apoptosis, immunomodulators, mitogenic agents, diphenhydramine, 20 chlorpheniramine, pyrilamine, promethazin, meclizine, terfenadine, astemizole, fexofenidine, loratidine, aurothioglucose, auranofin, Cortisol (hydrocortisone), cortisone, fludrocortisone, prednisone, prednisolone, 6 $\alpha$ -methylprednisone, triamcinolone, betamethasone, and dexamethasone; hemostatic agents, tranexamic acid, epinephrine, antiviral agents and 25 antithrombotic agents.

Claim 15. A prosthetic repair device comprising (i) a polypropylene mesh that is encapsulated with poly (1,4-dioxan-2-one), and (ii) an oxidized

regenerated cellulose fabric that is joined to the encapsulated polypropylene mesh, wherein the prosthetic repair device exhibits a hold time of at least 5 minutes.

5        Claim 16.     A method for making a prosthetic repair device comprising the steps of:

- (a) covering one side of a first piece of a first absorbable film with a first release paper;
- (b) placing the other side of the first absorbable film in contact with  
10        one side of a nonabsorbable porous material;
- (c) placing a second release paper on the other side of the nonabsorbable porous material to produce a first structure;
- (d) subjecting the first structure to conditions of heat and pressure  
15        sufficient to cause the first piece of the first absorbable film to migrate into the nonabsorbable porous material;
- (e) removing the second release paper from the first structure to expose one side of the nonabsorbable porous material;
- (f) contacting one side of a second piece of the first absorbable film  
20        with the exposed side of the nonabsorbable porous material, where the second side of the second piece of the first absorbable film may have in contact therewith a third release paper prior to this contacting step or the third release paper may be contacted with the second side of the second piece of the first absorbable film after this contacting step, to form a second structure;
- (g) subjecting the second structure to conditions of heat and pressure  
25        sufficient to cause the second piece of the first absorbable film to migrate into the nonabsorbable porous material;

- (h) replacing the first release paper with a piece of the second absorbable material to form a third structure;
- (i) subjecting the third structure to conditions of heat and pressure sufficient to cause the first and second pieces of the first absorbable film to migrate into the nonabsorbable porous material and to fuse to each other; and
- (j) removing the first release paper from the third structure to form the prosthetic repair device.

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Claim 17. The method for making a prosthetic repair device according to claim 16, where step (4) is conducted by passing the first structure through a heated metal roller and a pressure roller of a lamination system, with the first release paper in contact with the heated metal roller.

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Claim 18. The method for making a prosthetic repair device according to claim 17, where step (7) is conducted by passing the second structure through a heated metal roller and a pressure roller of a lamination system, with the third release paper in contact with the heated metal roller.

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Claim 19. The method for making a prosthetic repair device according to claim 18, where step (9) is conducted by passing the third structure through a heated metal roller and a pressure roller of a lamination system, with the third release paper in contact with the heated metal roller.

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Claim 20. A method for repairing a fascial defect comprising the steps of  
(a) introducing a prosthetic repair device comprising (i) a nonabsorbable porous material that is encapsulated with a first absorbable component, and (ii) a second absorbable material

having a faster absorption rate than the first absorbable component, to the site of the fascial defect;

(b) releasably adhering the device over or on top of the rectus muscle; and

5 (c) fixating the device.

Claim 21. A method for repairing a fascial defect comprising the steps of

10 (a) introducing a prosthetic repair device comprising (i) porous material that is encapsulated with a first absorbable component, and (ii) a second absorbable material having a faster absorption rate than the first absorbable component, to the site of the fascial defect;

(b) releasably adhering the device extraperitoneally; and

15 (c) fixating the device..

Claim 22. A method for repairing a fascial defect comprising the steps of

20 (a) introducing a prosthetic repair device comprising (i) a nonabsorbable porous material that is encapsulated with a first absorbable component, and (ii) a second absorbable material having a faster absorption rate than the first absorbable component, to the site of the fascial defect;

(b) releasably adhering the device intraperitoneally; and

(c) fixating the device.

25 Claim 23. The method of claim 21 conducted laparoscopically.

Claim 24. The method of claim 22 conducted laparoscopically.